A SECOND SLEEPY HOLLOW.

UNKNOWN TO FAME BECAUSE IT HAD NO

CHRONICLER.

ELMSFORD, ONCE HALL'S CORNERS, AND ITS HIS-THAT WAS FAMOUS FOR ITS HOSPI-

TALITY-ADVENT OF MODERN

IMPROVEMENTS.

The little hamlet of Elmsford, in the valley of the The little Membersham, or Sawmill River, half-way between White Plains and Tarrytown, is just at present prominent as the terminus of the New-York, White Plains and Elmsford Electric Railway. Some day the company will extend its rails to Tarrytown, and then Elmsford will be only a way-station on the line between the Hudson River and the county seat.

Thirty years ago the hamlet rejoiced in the plain, unvarnished name of Hall's Corners, and it was not until 1870 that the present ornamental name was adopted-suggested by the presence of a big elm, still standing, near the stream known as the Nepperhan. and at a point once used in early times as a ford, before the predecessor of the present bridge was

As a settlement the place dates back to the beinning of the eighteenth century. In 1704 the site t the present old-time roadhouse was occupied by farmhouse belonging to Nicholas Storms, from whom, in the Revolutionary War, the place was known as Storms's Bridge. In proof of this, a letter preserved at the Nation's capital among docu-ments belonging to Washington is cited. In the etter, which is dated 1780, the writer refers to met General Washington the day before at ms's Bridge, and this place was undoubtedly the spot indicated, as Washington must have been there frequently, his headquarters, as well as those of Rochambeau, the French general, having been only the south, and are still pointed out.

The Valley of the Nepperhan, in the Revolution, was the scene of many encounters between the British and American armies, and in this little American forces. In the little churchyard of the Dutch Reformed Church, facing the railroad station, reposes the body of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André. His grave is marked by an unpretentious monument, upon which, among other inscriptions, appears the following:

Here repose the mortal remains of Issae Van Wart, an Elder in the Greenburgh Church, the died on the 23a day of May, 1828, in the 68th year of his age, ting lived the life, he died the death of a

ac Van Wart was born and brought up in the ghborhood of Elmsford, and, after the stirring ics of the Revolution, it was to this spot he reby the familiar scenes of his youth and secure in

Moderate Prices



IN CUSTOM TAILORING. FIRST IN THE FIELD, WE ARE THERE STILL

YOU CAN'T GET BETTER GOODS, BETTER CARE GIVEN YOUR ORDER, OR MORE THOROUGH SAT-ISFACTION THAN WE

28 YEARS AT THE ONE TO STAY, AND WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY TO PROFIT BY, YOU RUN NO RISK IN PLACING AN ORDER WITH US.

Suits to order from \$16 to \$40. Trousers to order from \$5 to \$10.



STRICT MILK REGULATIONS.

HEALTH OFFICIALS DETERMINED TO PURIFY THE SUPPLY.

A MATTER OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO THE CITY-OVER 2,700 PERMITS APPLIED FOR.

New-York City's milk supply is so enormous, and public health, particularly on account of the danger to young children from impure milk in the warm weather which is now approaching, that any regulations of the Health Department to insure the purity of the milk supply are of interest to all the people of the city.

The Health Commissioners believe that an im portant step in the direction of the better enforcement of the regulations against the sale of impure



ISAAC VAN WART'S TOMB

The church itself is a plain but substantial frame uliding, with shingled sides, and was erected in 1795, as the following receipt proves, the original being in the possession of J. C. L. Hamilton, of Eimsford, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton:

Received, Greensburgh, February 6, 1795, of Mr. Cornelius Van Tassell, the sum of ten shillings in full for his subscription toward building the Presbyterian meeting-house.

NATHAN FISH.

From the Revolutionary period until the coming of the railroad the settlement was one of those old fashioned, out-of-the-way places that would have delighted the lover of rural scenes and incidents. The name Hall's Corners was in honor of Joseph H. Hall, who went to the place as a schoolmaster by storekeeper, and finally settled down in the hotel or tavern that had succeeded the old Storms farmhouse, which he inherited from the Van Tasseil family. Previous to Hall's taking the tavern it had kept by John Vincent, who afterward con-Mr. Vincent returned to the Corners, and for years afterward the tavern was famous the compy round. Beneath its sheds have been shel-tendall the blooded horses of the county, and with-Its hospitable walls have been entertained the

leading lawyers, politicians and prominent men of more than one dead-and-gone generation.

Situated on the road running east and west from Tarrytown to White Plains, one of the county seats, and on another road running north and south leading from Yonkers to Bedford, the other county seat, the fine advantages of the hotel as a popular road-house may well be imagined, and it is said that twenty years ago no "bred and born Westchester horse" would dream of passing the hostlery without turning in to the sheds attached to the place, of its by a coord.

swin accord.

Until 1882 the hotel was the place where the annual town meeting of Greenburg was held, there being only one polling place in the township. Previous to being held at Hull's Corners, town meeting was held at the house of Captain John Romer, about a mile to the south. This house still stands, and was erected in 1782 upon the site of a former house destroyed in November, 1777, by Captains Emerick and Barnes, of Colonel De Lancey's Refugee Corps. Colonel De Lancey was the last Colonial or English Sheriff of Westchester County, and his corps was organized in the interest of the adherents to the cause of King George in the Revolutionary strugge.

adherents to the cause of King George in the Revosutionary struggle.

In 1855 a postoffice was established, the first postmaster having been Captain Jonathan S. Odell,
father of N. Holmes Odell, the present postmaster
of Tarrytown. The mails were carried daily by the
Tarrytown and White Plains stage, another feature
of the place that has now passed away.

With the coming of the railroad, and, still later,
the appearance of the trolley line, a great change
has come over the ancient settlement. Farm lands
have been cut up into building lots, and neat cottages have made their appearance upon every side.
The old is gradually but surely giving way to the
new. The place is certainly a delightfully rural
one, with drives in all directions, and there are
smough ancient traditions and associations consected with it to make it interesting to every lover
fromance and sentiment. It is another Sleepy
sollow that has only lacked a Washington Irving to
make it famous.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an attachment # 84.475 against David J. Mackey, of Evansville, Ind., in favor of Christopher C. Baldwin, for money advanced for the purchase of stock of the Evans same Deputy Sheriff has received an execu

pany, of No. 124 West Twenty-third-st., manu by D. Atwood. The company's manufactory is

a Newark.

The Sheriff has received a writ of replevin from th & Doherty for \$2,500 against B. Fitch & nufacturers of bedding, at Nos. 59 and 61

January 21 of this year and is quite brief, although it is to have wide-reaching effect. It reads: "No milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale or delivered in the city of New-York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health and subject to the conditions thereof."

Before the Health Department could begin to enforce the new section of the Sanitary Code it was necessary to serve notice on all of the milk dealers in the city that they must apply for the permits, and that was done several weeks ago. A complete list of the milk dealers was in the hands of the milk inspectors before the section was adopted. The Health Board decided not to charge anything for the permits. It was necessary to provide application blanks for the dealers and to detail clerks to receive the applications and issue the permits to the dealers who furnished the information desired. All this has meant additional expense, but the Health Board decided that the money would be well spent.

One object to be attained by the permit system is

the collection of complete information as to the sources of the city's milk supply. A person who sells milk in a store in the city is required to fill out an application blank, stating his or her name, business, address, the average number of quarts of milk sold every day, the name and address of the person from whom the milk is purchased, the time of the delivery of the milk at the store and the marks on the milk cans. If the milk is purchased direct from a farmer or creamery, or comes from a permit must fill out a special information blank, stating the town, county and State in which the farm or creamery is situated, the shipping station, the railroad which carries the milk, the time of the milking and the time of the shipping, the time in transit, the number, breed and condition of the cows, the method of feeding and housing the cows, and other information. Owners of milk wagons must fill out application blanks, stating most of the information given by the storekeepers, and also the number of the wagon, the time of entering the city, the ferry or road taken from the railroad station, the name of the driver and his address.

The sanitary officials believe that the information thus obtained will be of great service in the work of tracing skimmed or watered milk and ascertain-ing what farmers or agents in the country send inpure milk to the city. The information will also be of much importance when there is reason to suspect monia or tuberculosis is being sent to the city. With a complete record of the milk supply at hand and classified, the inspectors can keep a much more effective watch on herds of cows.

It is believed also that as soon as the permit system is fairly in operation the dealers in milk in this city will be much more careful not to sell any milk that is not pure and wholesome. If a dealer is caught selling impure milk his permit will be re-voked, and he will lose his business. So long as it was possible for a seller of adulterated milk to escape with a fine when he did not escape detection, many dealers were willing to take the risk on account of the profit in dealing in skimmed or watered milk, but few of them, it is believed, will be willing

to take the risk when detection will mean the loss to take the risk when detection will mean the loss of their trade in addition to the fine. Offending dealers in the city have declared frequently that the milk was skimmed or watered before it was sent from the farms, and that they were not responsible for its condition. It is believed that the dealers will be careful to test all of the milk received by them before it is offered for sale, and that they will thus aid the Health Board in exposing the farmers who send impures milk to the city. send impure milk to the city.

The Health Board has been at some pains to de-

fine clearly in the sanitary law what is meant by unlawful milk adulteration. By a special amendment to the code "adulterated" milk is declared to

water or fluids.

2. Milk containing less than 12 per centum of milk solids.

8. Milk containing less than 2 per centum of fata

4. Milk drawn from animals within fifteen days
before or five days after parturition.

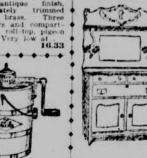
NN & COMP

BLOCK From 35th to 36th Street, New York.





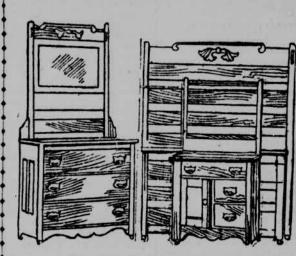






















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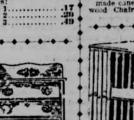
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Anything you want in the way of Household Goods will be found in Anything you want in the way of Household Goods will be found in Standard feet, oval glas bending, and oth continue and other carlages. our stock, as we carry a complete line of everything used for housekeep-





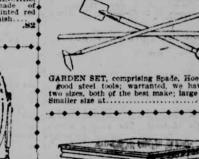












SOLID Oak Extension Table, 6 and 8 when opened out, top 4 feet square tionally carved, very cheap, at, per foot.

AND ALL OTHER BRASS AND IRON FOLDING BEDS. Lammen and the commence of the

5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or on any unhealthy food.
6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.
7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed. been removed.

8. Milk which has been adulterated with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added, or into which has been introduced, any foreign substance whatever.

For several weeks the milk-dealers of the city have been going to the office of the Health Board in the Criminal Courts Building and filing their application blanks, and the Health Board is nearly ready enforce the new regulation and prevent the sale to enforce the new regulation and prevent the sale of milk by any person who does not hold a permit. Yesterday afternoon General Clark, the secretary of the Board said that applications for permits had been received from 2,664 storekeepers and 1,144 own-ers of milk wagons. A few hundred more applica-

tions will probably be received before the enforcement of the new regulation begins. NO ROOM FOR A COURT YET.

Since the appointment of Richard N. Arnow as the Civil Justice for the newly annexed portion of the city under the act of the Legislature which established a new court district, the residents of Westchester, Williamsbridge and other villages in the district have had no court facilities there, and litigants in landlord and tenant cases have been told that they must wait until Justice Arnow could establish a court in the district. Justice Arnow said yesterday:
"There has been delay in getting a courtroom and

in procuring the necessary stationery for the rew court. The courtroom will be in the old town hall of Westchester, now occupied as a police s'ation. There was a bill to establish a new magistrate's court in the same building, and the Department of Public Works did not want to go ahead with work on the courtrooms until it was known how many such rooms in the building would be required under the law. The police will move to another building soon. I expect to hold court somehow in the tuilding next week, even if the courtroom is not ready. I fully appreciate the annoyance which the loss of court facilities has caused to some of the residents of the new district." lic Works did not want to go ahead with work

PLANS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

EX-JUDGE HOWLAND'S PROJECT FOR THE FREE-CIRCULATING SYSTEM.

A SUGGESTION WHICH EXCITES INTEREST-PRO-FESSOR DRISLER ON SPECIAL FACILI-

The editorial article that appeared in "The Sun" yesterday morning with reference to ex-Judge Henry E. Howland's plan for making the free circulating libraries distributing stations for the Con-solidated Libraries, instead of spending millions for a new building, is likely to receive the considera-tion of many of the patrons of the city libraries.

plan. All that the trustees have to say they said when they made application for the Reservoir site. The matter rests here until that application is answered."

TEST OF A NEW RANGE FINDER

IT IS THE INVENTION OF LIEUTENANT RAFFERTY.

ONE SHOT STRUCK A BARREL AT A DISTANCE OF THREE MILES THROUGH ITS USE.

Much has been written about the defenceless con dition of the commercial centres on the seacoast, and it is the general opinion that steps should be taken to remedy this. Congress is about to take tion of many of the patrons of the city libraries.

The trustees of the Consolidated Libraries have, as already announced in The Tribune, applied for the right to use for the site of their proposed new building the ground now occupied by the Reservoir, at Fifth-ave, and Forty-second-st. George L. Rives, secretary of the Board of Trustees, said the other day that a bill authorizing the city to grant the use of the site had been drafted.

Ex-Judge Howland's objection to the proposition is that its execution would not meet the requirements of the people in the matter of reading. His proposal would make the Free Circulating Library department of the Consolidated Libraries.

When this proposal was yesterday brought to the attention of Professor Henry Drisler, one of the trustees of the Consolidated Libraries, he said: "I have no particular comment to make upon Judge Howland's proposal to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who vantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who was seen, near one of the guns on the shore. In appearance it is like a dial with hands similar to an observed the comes day after day to pursue his creament of the comes day after day to pursue his researches.

"I do not consider Judge Howland's proposal as hostile to the Consolidated Libraries, the trustees of which always welcome auggestions from the constant of the consolidated

missiles into the selected mark with the same de-gree of accuracy at a distance of eight miles as if the target were close at hand. It does not require a gunner of phenomenal skill to accomplish this; a private soldier with ordinary intelligence can do it, for the device guides him.

Moreover, the gunner does not at any time see the enemy's ship at which he is firing. His gun is mounted on a carriage which is so arranged that the gun is below a masonry parapet while he is loading it and aiming it; it is raised above the parapet for an instant only; it fires its shot and then quickly disappersa from yeley, leaving the enemy quickly disappears from view, leaving the enemy no target at which to aim his guns. Not only can one gun be aimed in this way, but this range finder and relocator enables any number of guns in differ-ent forts to be aimed and fired simultaneously at

any ship. Suppose, for example, a hostile fleet should suddenly appear off Coney Island entirely out of sight
of the gunners of Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth
and Governor's Island; they could, nevertheless, be
annihilated in short order. All the guns at Wadsworth could be directed on one vessel, those of
Hamilton on another, and Governor's Island, if it
had any, on another; or all the guns of the harbor
could be directed with accuracy on a single one,
it is immaterial also, whether the enemy's ship is

It is immaterial, also, whether the enemy's ship is steaming three knots an hour or twenty. The value of this invention is seen in a consideration of the fact that five hits can be guaranteed now where only one could be secured before.

On Tuesday last two shots were fired with the Rafferty range finder at a target over three miles distant. The first shot struck the water only fifteen yards distant, while the second shot hit the barrel, destroying it. There was also used another of Lleutenant Rafferty's inventions for correcting atmospheric errors, which greatly assisted in the long-distance firing.